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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/680,017	10/05/2000	Vipul Bansal	JP920000236US1	8559	
7590 08/26/2004		EXAMINER			
McGinn & Gibb PLLC			REAGAN, JAMES A		
Suite 304 2568 A Riva Road Annapolis, MD 21401			A DT I DUT		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3621		

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application N	D.	Applicant(s)					
		09/680,017		BANSAL ET AL.					
Office Action	Summary	Examiner		Art Unit					
		James A. Rea		3621					
The MAILING DATE Period for Reply	of this communication app	ears on the cov	er sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	idress				
A SHORTENED STATUTO THE MAILING DATE OF T - Extensions of time may be available after SIX (6) MONTHS from the me - If the period for reply specified about If NO period for reply is specified a - Failure to reply within the set or extensions.	"HIS COMMUNICATION. e under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 illing date of this communication. ve is less than thirty (30) days, a reply bove, the maximum statutory period w ended period for reply will, by statute, er than three months after the mailing	36(a). In no event, he within the statutory will apply and will expi cause the applicatio	nwever, may a reply be tim ninimum of thirty (30) days re SIX (6) MONTHS from n to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered time the mailing date of this o D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status									
1) Responsive to comm	nunication(s) filed on 03 Au	ugust 2004.							
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL		action is non-f	nal.						
Disposition of Claims		•							
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are 4a) Of the above clai 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/ar 6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/ar 8) ☐ Claim(s) are s	m(s) is/are withdrave e allowed. rejected. e objected to.	vn from consid							
Application Papers									
9)☐ The specification is o	bjected to by the Examine	r.							
10) The drawing(s) filed (0)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not requ	est that any objection to the o	drawing(s) be he	ld in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing 11) The oath or declaration	sheet(s) including the correction is objected to by the Ex		=		• •				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9								
12) Acknowledgment is n a) All b) Some * 1. Certified copie 2. Certified copie 3. Copies of the application fro	nade of a claim for foreign	s have been re s have been re ity documents ı (PCT Rule 17	ceived. ceived in Application have been received .2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage				
Attachment(s)									
1) Notice of References Cited (PT		4) [Interview Summary						
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Information Disclosure Stateme Paper No(s)/Mail Date	- ,	_	Paper No(s)/Mail Da Notice of Informal Pa Other:		O-152)				

Art Unit: 3621

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

- 1. Claims 1, 9, and 17 have been amended.
- 2. The rejections of claims 1-24 have been altered to reflect the amended limitations.
- 3. Claims 1-24 have been examined.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

- Applicant's arguments received on have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Referring to the previous Office action, Examiner has cited relevant portions of the references as a means to illustrate the systems as taught by the prior art. As a means of providing further clarification as to what is taught by the references used in the first Office action, Examiner has expanded the teachings for comprehensibility while maintaining the same grounds of rejection of the claims, except as noted above in the section labeled "Status of Claims." This information is intended to assist in illuminating the teachings of the references while providing evidence that establishes further support for the rejections of the claims.
- 5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be

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patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said

subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention

was made.

7. Claims 1-3, 6-11, 15-19, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Miller at al. (US 5,640,569 A) in view of Krishnaswamy et al. (US 5,867,494 A), and further in

view of Gray et al. (US 2002-0082856 A1).

Examiner's note: Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior art of

record in the body of this action for the convenience of the Applicant. Although the specified

citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations

within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply. Applicant, in preparing the

response, should consider fully the entire reference as potentially teaching all or part of the

claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by

the Examiner.

Claims 1-3, 8-11, 16-19, and 24:

With regard to the limitations of:

providing different levels of service by dynamically allocating and pricing said

resources based on customers' changing needs, and their willingness to pay for

different service levels.

wherein said allocation occurs using a dynamic negotiation between said

customers and said resource center, and wherein said dynamic negotiation

comprises any of:

said customers requesting said resource center to acquire and release

resources at any time;

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- said resource center conducting an auction of all available resources in a shared resource pool at predetermined intervals to determine said allocation and price of said resources for a subsequent time interval; and
- said resource center publishing said prices at which said resources of a shared resource pool can be acquired or released by said customers, whereby said customers use said prices for determining whether to request releasing or acquiring said resources;
- said means for dynamically allocating and pricing resources is through mutual negotiations between said customers and said resource center either through electronic communication means or otherwise,
- mechanism for conducting an online auction of said resources by the resource
 center in case of non-availability of adequate idle resources to meet a customer
 request followed by re-allocation of said resources to said customers, updating of
 billing information and pricing based on the results of the auction of resources,
- mechanism for conducting an online auction of resources at pre-specified intervals
 of time followed by re-allocation of said resources to said customers, updating of
 billing information and pricing based on results of the auction of resources,
- mechanism for publishing the current prices for each class of resources at any
 point of time and means for updating the current prices dynamically based on
 requests for release or acquisition of resources by customers, followed by
 updating of billing information,
- the arrangement being such that said mechanisms operate either individually or together in any combination of at least two mechanisms depending upon the requirement.

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said resources in a resource center includes servers, storage media, software
applications and bandwidth of communication link connecting said servers center

to a network.

Miller, in at least the abstract and column 2, line 58 to column 3, line 30, discloses allocation of computer resources based on a bidding auction system. Miller does not specifically disclose dynamic allocation of resources, but Krishnaswamy, in column 31, lines 48-51 does. Krishnaswamy also discloses specialized billing methods (see at least column 20, lines 35-39) and service level agreements, inherently disclosing different levels of service (column 30, lines 8-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Miler's online auctioning system for allocating resources with Krishnaswamy's dynamic allocations of resources and associated billing practices because "The cheaper a resource becomes, the more important it becomes to have automatic management of that resource in a principled fashion. This is because the increased capacity makes it possible to apply that resource to lower-value uses. When a resource is expensive, all uses, in order to be worth the amount they consume, must exceed some minimum value to their users, so all uses of an expensive resource have high and comparable values" (Miller, column 1, lines 14-22).

Although the combination of Miller/ Krishnaswamy essentially discloses redistributing resources between consumers in an auction environment, the newly added limitation of wherein said allocating of said resources comprises transferring, by said resource center, said resources from one customer to another customer is not specifically disclosed. Gray, however, in at least paragraph 0036 discloses rebalancing and redistribution of resources. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Miler's online auctioning system for allocating resources and Krishnaswamy's dynamic allocations of resources and associated billing practices with gray's redistribution technique because balancing resources ensures maximum use and profitability.

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Claims 6, 14, and 22:

With regard to the limitations of said current prices comprise the current price at which resources are allocated to customers, the new price that would prevail if specified units of resources are released by customers and the new price that would prevail if specified units of resources are acquired by the customers, Miller, in column 2, lines 12-25, discloses various pricing/bidding schemes and auction formats.

Claims 7, 15, and 23:

With regard to the limitation of each class of resources has some units dedicated to specific customers and the remaining units can be dynamically allocated to customers by the resource center, the combination of Miller/Krishnaswamy, as shown above, discloses various auction techniques. Miller/Krishnaswamy do not specifically state that certain resources are set-aside for certain customers. However, Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is old and well known in the goods and services supply arts to maintain regular and repeat customers that routinely request and expect a standard amount of product to be supplied to them on a habitual basis. Dedicating a specific or minimum amount of the supply to specific recurring clients provides consistent throughput and profit.

Claims 4, 5, 12, 13, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller/Krishnaswamy et al. (US 5,867,494 A) and further in view of Ferstenberg et al. (US 5,873,071 A).

Claims 4, 5, 12, 13, 20 and 21:

The combination of Miller/Krishnaswamy discloses the online allocation auction and billing above. Miller/Krishnaswamy do not specifically disclose:

mutual online negotiations can take place between software-based agents
 representing said customers and said resource center,

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- means enabling the customers to provide price and service level related inputs to their respective software-based agents,
- means for said software-based agents representing customers to monitor the usage of resources allocated to them and the levels of service being obtained, and
- means for said software-based agents representing customers to use,
- said inputs from said customers and said usage and/or said levels of service being obtained to dynamically determine when to request the software agent representing the resource center for acquiring or releasing resources at various prices;

Ferstenberg, however, in column 3, lines 22-41, discloses e-agents that conduct electronic negotiations according to rules established by a participant. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Miller/Krishnaswamy dynamic allocations of resources and associated billing practices with Ferstenberg's electronic negotiating agents because "...it permits the participant the flexibility to dynamically adapt to market conditions that affect the price and availability of individual commodities" (Ferstenberg column 2, lines 39-43).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **James A. Reagan** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-9131**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached at (703) 305-9768.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Receptionist** whose telephone number is **(703) 305-3900**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 305-7687 [Official communications; including After Final communications labeled "Box AF"]

(703) 308-1396 [Informal/Draft communications, labeled PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th floor receptionist.

JAR 23 August 2004